## *K. anderssoni*

### Lourenco et al. 2017

* High level predator (TL = 3.8)
  + Diet of copepods, but preferential feeding on *Thysanoessa* spp. (euphausid).
  + Selective predator.
* Temperature -0.2-4C
* Northern Scotia Sea – south of Antarctic Polar Front.
  + Circumpolar deep water.
* Below 400m during the day.
  + Density maxima 400-700m.
* Some stayed between 0-200m.
  + Daytime schooling, by juveniles in warm, food rich layers.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | >400 | 201-400 |
| Summer | >400 | 401-700 |
| Autumn | >400 | 701-1000 |

* Evidence for DVM.
* Most likely spawns in winter.
  + Aggregation at depth in autumn.
* 3-year life cycle.

## *P. bolini*

### Saunders et al. 2015

* Dominant Protomyctophum.
* Throught Scotia Sea – mostly in the North Scotia Sea.
* 2-year lifespan.
  + Recruitment in North.
* Diet dominated by copepods.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | 201-700 | 201-400 |
| Summer | 201-700 | 201-400 |
| Autumn | 201-700 | 201-400 |

* Lower nighttime distribution than other Protomyctophum.
* Some evidence of DVM.

### Misc

* Primarily feds on *Metridia* spp. (copepod).
* Warmer water, cosmopolitan.
* Spawns in spring.

## *E. carlsbergi*

### Saunders et al. 2014

* North Scotia Sea.
  + Not south of the Antarctic Polar Front.
  + Antarctic Surface Waters, Winter Water and Circumpolar Deep Water.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | >400 | 0-200 |
| Summer | >400 | 0-400 |
| Autumn | >400 | 201-400 |

* Diet dominated by copepods especially *R. gigas.*
* Sub-Antarctic species.
  + May be an expatriate species or may spawn elsewhere.
  + Recruitment inhibited in Scotia Sea.
* Forms dense schools.
* No evidence in this paper of DVM.
* Larger fish caught deeper.

### Misc

* Above 400m.
* Warmer water, cosmopolitan.

## *E. Antarctica*

### Saunders et al. 2014

* South Scotia Sea – south of the Antarctic Polar Front.
  + Antarctic Surface Waters, Winter Water and Circumpolar Deep Water.
* Wide nighttime distribution (0-1000m).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | 701-1000 | 201-400 |
| Summer | 401-700 | 401-700 |
| Autumn | >400 | 0-200 |

* Broad diet.
  + Mostly *E. superba,* but also amphipods and copepods.
* Larger fish caught deeper.
* Spawning in autumn/winter.

## *G. braueri*

### Saunders et al. 2015

* Dominant Gymnoscopelus.
* Georgia Banks, Mid Scotia Sea and South Scotia Sea.
* Lifespan of at least 4 years.
  + May undertake ontogenetic migrations.
  + Large, long lived species.
* Broad diet, dominated by copepods but also with eupausiids.
* Broadly Antarctic.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | >400 | 0-400 |
| Summer | >400 | 700 |
| Autumn | >400 | 700 |

* 0-1000m.
* Some DVM.
* Circumpolar deep water, winter water and Antarctic surface waters.

## *G. nicholsi*

### Saunders et al. 2015

* Mid Scotia Sea and South Scotia Sea.
* Diet dominated by copepods but also with eupausiids.
* Broadly Antarctic.
  + Possible expatriate in Antarctic waters.
* Lifespan of 4 years.
* Larger body size than G. braueri.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Day | Night |
| Spring | 401-700 | 0-400 |
| Summer | 401-700 | 0-400 |
| Autumn | 401-700 | 0-700 |

### 0-700m.

### Misc

* Above 400m.
* Lifespan of 7 years.
  + Higher growth rate than G. braueri.
  + May become benthopelagic in later life cycle.